

## Product datasheet for **KN202382RB**

### MECP2 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	MECP2
Locus ID:	4204
Components:	<b>KN202382G1</b> , MECP2 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN202382G2</b> , MECP2 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN202382RBD</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001110792</a> , <a href="#">NM_001316337</a> , <a href="#">NM_004992</a> , <a href="#">NM_001369391</a> , <a href="#">NM_001369394</a> , <a href="#">NM_001369392</a> , <a href="#">NM_001369393</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P51608</a>
Synonyms:	AUTSX3; MRX16; MRX79; MRXS13; MRXSL; PPMX; RS; RTS; RTT
Summary:	DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. In contrast to other MBD family members, MECP2 is X-linked and subject to X inactivation. MECP2 is dispensible in stem cells, but is essential for embryonic development. MECP2 gene mutations are the cause of most cases of Rett syndrome, a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of cognitive disability in females. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]



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Product images:

